

D 4214

D 4216

D 4221

Copy for Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

28th November, 1932.

Diary Number:-- 3

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

2.p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
28-11-32

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

S.S.D. Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU, NANTAO

Between the above stated times on date, the
accused Tsang Ling (張林) was brought before the S.S.D.
Court, when the Judge endorsed the Charge Sheet as follows:

The accused is to be handed over to the
Public Safety Bureau Authorities together
with the seized documents.

A.R. 30/11

Ab. Barton
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 1. 4214 Station

Date November 26, 1932.

Subject (in full)..... Reference the attached file - Prosecution of Tsang Ling
(江林), alleged assistant editor of the Tung Auh Jih Pao
(東亞日報), local vernacular mosquito newspaper.

Made by D. S. L. Golder

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt.

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer
i/c Special Branch the duplicate copies of the "Tung Auh Jih
Pao" in possession of Mr. Tseng Chi Feng (程其風), legal
advisor to the Public Safety Bureau, were obtained and the
more objectionable articles contained therein translated.
They are similar in nature to those already reported upon
and in the opinion of the undersigned do not constitute
"Communist Propaganda".

Mr. Tseng Chi Feng was asked if the Public Safety
Bureau had any further evidence to offer in substantiation
of the arrest of Tsang Ling, he stated he could only offer
the copies of the Tung Auh Jih Pao, to which reference has
already been made. The origin of these papers is obscure,
they, however, were certainly not found in the possession of
Tsang Ling.

D. S. 1.

What Mr Tseng has to offer to
Court does not constitute a charge
against the prisoner. Under the
circumstances & if no further evidence
is forthcoming from the P.S.B. the
S.M.B. must oppose any application
for extradition.

SI, Please let me know if the charge is
agreed with the Court.

Issue No.35 dated 18/9/32.

The policy of the Chinese Government (to deal with the National Crisis) following the "September 18" incident

In a word, the Principal policies of the Government following ~~the~~ "September 18" are "non-resistance", dependance upon the League of Nations", "Suppression of the Anti-Japanese boycott", "Prohibition of the boycott movement", and "Suppression of the Communists". These policies gave rise to the loss of Manchuria, the sale of Shanghai, the giving away of Jehol and Mongolia and the creation of danger at Peking and Tientsin. Shanghai and Nanking will be bombarded and the whole China will be divided among the Imperialists. The Party and the Government members are acting as "high officials" and the Japanese military officers are drinking Champagne, while the Chinese masses are shedding blood and become friends of hunger and death.

The conditions at Jehol and Shanghai become more serious following the "September 18" Anniversary.

We have related already that the invasion by the Japanese Imperialists into the Eastern Three Provinces has the consent and support of the Powers. Apart from changing China into a colony and thereafter oppressing the Chinese mass in a more cruel manner in order so they say, to spare them from their Economical Crisis, they directly came and oppressed the anti-Japanese, anti-Imperialist and revolutionary movements of the Chinese masses with a view to making the Chinese slaves for good, as well as to establishing a base in the East for attacking the Soviet Government. Therefore the bombardment of Jehol and Shanghai means the development of the plan of the Imperialists to divide China and ~~the~~ give the capitalistic nations a foot hold in the east to enable them to attack the Soviet Government. This is the scheme of Japan and the Powers of the world, and not at all accident.

Issue No.54 dated 17/10/32

Two kinds of laws

In former days, the minority (monarchs) made the law while the majority were ordered to obey. So law at that time which was merely orders of the monarchs, contained nothing other than punishment of death. Following the invention and development of machinery, law transforms itself into a guard of the 'Private owned property system' and is employed to oppress the poor proletarians and farmers who oppose the interest of the capitalist class. In this age of electricity comes Socialism which will certainly take over the position of the Capitalism in the long run. Socialism ignores the 'private owned property system' and will have a kind of new law of its own on which a 'brilliant' society will be built. At present Soviet Russia is the only one who has such a kind of law.

Several foolish questions in connection with law

- Question 1. Are those who were originally the promoters of the Chinese Communist Party, or those who joined the Communist, offenders? If both classes are offenders, why are so many persons who advocated the organization of or joined the communist party, allowed to serve as prominent officers in the present Government?
- Question 2. If Communism was not an offence prior to the split between the Kuomintang and Communist Party why were so many Communist Party members killed when the change of point-of-view took place?
- Question 3. If we say those who were communists under the Canton and Wuhan Governments were offenders, then should the Kuomintang members who cooperated with the offenders not share *this* ~~same~~ guilt?
- Question 4. Why were some of the Communist Party members allowed to go free whilst others were murdered?

When China was friendly with Soviet Russia, Russia was the advisor and instructor in China's anti-Imperialists Campaign but ~~she~~ ^{they} deserted when the campaign weakened. When Japanese Imperialists invaded China, rumours were fabricated to the effect that relations would be resumed with Soviet Russia with the idea of threatening the powers of the world and of intensifying the high anti-Imperialist spirit of the people. To what extent should the Government be held responsible in connection with the loss of life and property which has occurred as the result of their unsettled policy?

In issue No. 36 dated 9/10/32, there appeared a cartoon depicting a group of armed men under the Kuomintang banner firing at a number of people passing by them, which we presume are meant to be oppressed workers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, S. 1. Station

No. D 14214
Date 31/11/32
Date Nov. 22, 1932

Subject (in full).....Tung Auh Jih Pao.....

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

Forwarded by John Robertson, Supt.

On enquiries made at the Public Safety Bureau, I ascertained that they have forwarded to the Court copies of the Tung Auh Jih Pao (東亞日報) containing articles propagating communism. I further understand that the duplicate copies of newspapers containing the objectionable articles are now in the hands of the Legal Advisor of the Public Safety Bureau, Mr. Tseng Chi Feng, House No.22, Lane No.592, Burkill Road.

John Robertson
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI, Please arrange to obtain the duplicate copies for inspection, so that the Police can frame a charge and decide their attitude towards application for extradition.

W 23:41'32

PHONE 12048
12030

MEMORANDUM

FROM THE MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. H 214

To D. P. J. Golden
11/22

Specie Branch.

If the Bureau of Public Safety is unable to produce further evidence against the accused the Council will request the Court to order his release immediately.

King S. Kum
of m. a.

Supt. Tan,

Please inform the Chinese Authorities, and impress upon them that any further evidence they have should be made known to the Police as soon as possible so that a proper charge may be framed.

W. Guiness O. 11c Sp. B.

4214
15 11 32
Special Branch,

November 15, 1932.

S.1

File D.4214.

It is not likely that the representatives of the Chinese Authorities will make good their promise to bring proof that Tsang Ling, Assistant Editor of the Tung Auh Jih Pao, is a Communist. The offence, if any, which he has committed belongs to some other political brand. Will you please, therefore, take the case over from S.2 and arrange to have a charge in accordance with law and the evidence preferred against ~~Tsang~~ Ling, instead of the present indefinite accusation of "on suspicion of being a Communist".


Officer i/c Sp.Br.

Copies passed to S.1 & S.2 7/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. D. I. REGISTRY

Special Branch S. 3-5 42 Station

REPORT

Date 14th Nov 11 10-32

Subject (in full) Tsang Ling (張林)

Assistant Editor of "Tung Auh Jih Pao"

Made by and Forwarded by C. D. I. Prince

Sir,

So far as can be ascertained the man Tsang Ling (張林) assistant editor of the mosquito newspaper "Tung Auh Jih Pao" (東亞日報) has no connection with any other newspaper or periodical. The articles appearing in the above paper were usually news items, open criticisms of activities of members of the National Government, and anti-Communist and Bandit Suppression activities, most of which articles were reproduced from other Chinese and Japanese press-organs.

Copies of translations of articles which appeared in the "Tung Auh Jih Pao" are submitted herewith.

I also attach a translation of an article, relating to Lieu Ching Yuen (劉鏡園) the former Editor-in-Chief of the Tung Auh Jih Pao, which appeared in the "Social News" (社會新聞) on November 12, 1932.


C. D. I.

O/C Special Branch

Tung Ah Jih Pao, a mosquito paper, published the following article on November 2:-

LEUTINY OF SOLDIERS IN CHEKIANG.

According to reliable sources, the Peace Maintenance Corps in Ching Yuen Hsien near Puchen City, Chekiang, has mutinied because their wages are seven months in arrears. The Hsien Magistrate and other high officials have already escaped.

The mutineers have decided to join to the Red Army.

Tung Ah Jih Pao reproduced the following item from the Mainichi of November 1 on November 2:-

YINCHOW CAPTURED BY COMMUNIST ARMY.

Yinchow, an important town on the upper Chitang River, was captured by the Communist Army on October 28, according to local Chinese circles.

NO PROGRESS IN BANDIT SUPPRESSION IN SOUTHERN FUKIEN ACCORDING
TO THE SHANGHAI MAINICHI.

The Tung Auh Jih Pao (東亞日報) reproduced on October 5 a telegram published by the Shanghai Mainichi on October 1 from Amoy:

The 19th Route Army, apart from rounding-up and disarming the troops under General Cheng Kuo-kwei at Sien Yau (仙遊), has made no progress in bandit suppression in southern Fukien, and has failed to recover Loong Yen from the Communists. So the Fukien people, who had so warmly welcomed the arrival of the 19th Route Army, are extremely disappointed and sorrowful.

THE BLUE JACKET CORPS SUGGESTS MANCHURIA BE GIVEN TO JAPAN.

The Tung Auh Jih Pao dated October 5 published the following article under the above heading:

A Nanking telegram appeared in the Mainichi, a Japanese paper, of October 2:-

September 15 was the date of the recognition of Manchukuo by Japan. On this date, the authorities in various districts exerted their utmost to maintain peace and order. No untoward incidents occurred. The Blue Jacket Corps organised by General Chiang Kai-shek adopted the following lines of propaganda for the anniversary of the September 18 Incident:-

"The armed forces of China are far worse than those of Japan. It is too dangerous for China to take desperate action at this time when civil wars are going on in the country. The Communist armies in China must first be suppressed.

"China should adopt the following policy:-

1) For the time being China should give Manchuria to Japan.

2) The Government troops engaged in bandit suppression must be supported so that the unification of China might be effected.

INCREASING ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNISTS ON YUNNAN-KWANGSI BORDER.

The Tung Auh Jih Pao, published the following telegram from Hongkong on October 4: under the above heading:-

The Communist troops under Wei Bah-yun are very active on the border of Yunnan-Kiangsi Provinces. They are instigating the aborigines of Yan Ming to participate in the revolution and have large numbers have joined.

General Li Tsung-jen has returned to Kwangsi.

DETAILS OF THE FALL OF PUCHEN CITY TO COMMUNIST ARMY.

The Tung Ah Jih Pao (東亞日報), a mosquito paper, published the following article under the above heading on October 3:-

(Jih Jih Zou):-

On September 13th, Fang Chih Min of the Communist Army joined the local Communists who number over 6,000 men with 3,000 rifles. They capture Chi Shek, a place about twenty li from Chung An. Telegraphic communications were cut off. Puchen City declared special martial law on the 16th. On the 18th, a regiment was dispatched to meet the approaching Communists some forty li from Puchen City. The Communists made a furious attack on the regiment and succeeded in surrounding it. After a day of desperate fighting, the regiment was scattered and defeated. At about 5 p.m. on the 19th, the Communists launched a sudden attack on the city walls. The peace maintenance corps and the police of the city (about 300 men) resisted strongly. The dauntless attackers used trench motors, heavy machine guns, siege guns etc. and heavily bombarded the city for one night. The Great West Gate was smashed in the morning.

At 3 p.m. in the afternoon, reinforcements of one Government regiment from Nanshan arrived and engaged the Communists in Sui Nan district about two li from the city. The Communists withdrew the force attacking the North Gate to help their comrades at Sui Nan. The Government regiment was repelled while another Government regiment north of the city was cut off from the city.

After 6 p.m. the Great West Gate was forced by the communists and fierce street fighting ensued for about one hour. The city fell into the hands of the Communists at 7 p.m. October 20 when the Government soldiers fled away from the city.

Tung Ah Jih Pao (東亞日報), a mosquito paper, published the following article on November 2:-

DISTURBANCES CREATED BY REFUGEES.

The districts of Shanghai, Kiangwan and Woosung were seriously damaged by the imperialistic Japanese during the January 28 Incident. At the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities, old and young refugees took shelter in the Settlement. The deplorable scenes of those days seem still fresh before our eyes.

It will be recalled that our people raised relief funds for the refugees while the Chinese and foreign authorities declared martial law and devised relief measures for the maintenance of peace and order.

After the Armistice Agreement was signed, refugees were escorted to their native places but they were unable to make a living and they could not find food, lodging or clothing.

How the authorities spent the relief funds contributed by the enthusiastic people is unknown to us. Hungry people had to wait for "relief measures" to be adopted by the authorities and were compelled by their condition to create disturbances on October 31.

Not only in the district of Kiangwan but also in the various places under the imperialistic Japanese, the refugees should endeavour to make a living by means of their own efforts and with the assistance of fellow countrymen.

Copy for Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

9th November, 19 32.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:—

2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. 8-11-32	Places visited in course of investigation each day	First Shanghai Special District Court.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU

Between the above stated times on date this case were heard at the First Shanghai Special District High Court, and when after evidence had been given of the execution of the warrants the Judge remand the case "Sine Die", the accused Tsang Ling (張林) to be detained in custody.

Officer S/C Spl. Br.

Abbott
D. S. I.

A.R. 11/11

Reg. No. 5/76023

Stn.

Lounz.

Procurator.

Judge

For. L. D. I Revised 5-31 G. 100 m-5-31.

Accused To NG Ling () as asst. editor.

Charge

Accused is charged with the crime of being a re-actionary author-
 ity for the purpose of the above named newspaper's arrest
 ed on 7/11/32 at No 3 Chekiang Rd. No 1, Chekiang
 Road on 7/11/32. Court warrant No 5709 on suspicion of being
 a communist.

Proceed-
ings

Mr. Lee appeared for the police.
 Miss Ts Ling for accused.

Mr. Lee:- Accused was arrested at the request of the S.P.S.B.
 B. the settlement police apply for his detention. At 7.45.p.m.
 on the 7/11/32 a representative of the S.P.S.B. went to C.I.D. H...
 with a search warrant & warrant for arrest with detectives
 attached to Lounz station they proceeded to No.3 Chekiang Rd, where
 newspapers were seized alleged to be of a re-actionary nature
 this accused was taken into custody. Other workmen were in the
 place at the time, but they were not arrested. The newspaper should
 really be examined to ascertain whether it is of a re-actionary
 nature

2 if the S.P.S.B. require that accused be handed over they
 should produce further evidence.

C.D.C.184 - In company with the representative of the S.P.S.B.
 I went to No.3 Chekiang Rd, for the purpose of searching for re-
 actionary literature & only a newspaper was found there. The S.P.S.B.
 wanted accused taken to the police station so we did so.

C.D.C.9 Sung Kweng Yee of the S.P.S.B.:- Acting on instructions
 of the commissioner of police of S.P.S.B. who stated that accused's
 newspaper office was to be visited under instructions from Nanking.
 I with a detective of the settlement police visited there No.3
 Chekiang Rd, & arrested accused & also seized a newspaper. We
 understand that this kind of paper is also circulated in the interior
 so I ask that accused be handed over to me for enquiry.

Judge to Representative of S.P.S.B.:- As requested by the
 settlement authorities, if you want accused handed over you must
 produce further evidence.

Miss Ts Ling to judge:- I wish to point out to the court.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator.

Judge.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 2.

that I have been retained as legal adviser to accused & I receive a copy of this paper daily. If anything it is of an anti Japanese nature not reactionary. I also understood that the press is going to have the paper registered but the necessary steps have not yet been taken with the Local Kownintang. About three weeks ago a phone message was received from the S.P.S.B. at the newspaper office, saying that the paper was getting worse daily. I told them to improve it. The editor then came & saw me & I told him that it should be improved & this was done. With regards to the application of the S.P.S.B. for handing over of accused I ask that they produce prima facie evidence. Accused is only a reporter to the paper & not the editor.

Accused:- There are four or five editors on the paper & I am only a selector of articles printed. The chief editor is named Lieu.

Judge to accused:- The paper will be examined to ascertain, if it is of a reactionary nature or not.

Judge to C.D.C. of S.P.S.B:- You must produce evidence, to prove that accused has committed an offence outside the settlement. If you want him handed over. This must be done within a week.

Decision

Accused to be temporarily detained in custody pending trial.
(No fixed date).

A.A.G.

November 3, 1932.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

The Tung Ah Jih Pao (東亞日報), a mosquito paper:

THE TUNG AH JIH PAO.

This paper was published two months ago. Since its publication, this paper has never undertaken any propaganda for any individual or party or public body, and has never received any subsidy from any individual, party or public body. Our entire capital was raised by a few shareholders. When commencing our publication, we applied for registration to the Party and civic organs as well as the Political Branches of the Shanghai Municipal Police and French Police.

Everyday we send our news to the Party and civic organs for censorship and so far we have never been criticized. On November 4, we received a letter from the Publicity Department of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai warning us that the publication of the news item entitled "Yesterday afternoon 3,000 refugees fought the Police" as well as the news relating to Soviet Russia on the second page of our paper of that date was a violation of the Press Law. This article was furnished by the Jih Jih News Agency (日日報社) and has been translated from the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury". It was also published in other leading newspapers. There was some slight negligence over the heading of the article, but it was not a deliberate exaggeration. The articles published on the second page of our paper are mostly contributions and do not propagate communism.

Upon receipt of the letter, the editorial staff of our paper was warned to pay more attention to the selection of new items.

However, at 4 p.m. yesterday, detectives from the police station came to our office and conducted a search. Even scraps of paper were examined, but nothing of a suspicious character was found. The Police officers declared that there was no evidence, but they produced a warrant of arrest stating that their action had been taken at the instance of the Chinese Authorities, but they did not state which particular authority. At that time, the officers of the Chinese authorities desired the Settlement Police to take four of our employees to the Station. When asked by the Settlement Police for evidence, the officers of the Chinese authorities stated that they had been instructed to make arrest and that they did not care anything about evidence. After some discussion, one of our reporters, named Tsang Ling (張林), was taken to the Station.

We shall continue our work as usual.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

November 8, 1932.

Movement of Notables

To Hangchow

Departed at 6.40 a.m. November 7:-

Chang Shing Kiang, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 7:-

Chen Kung Poh, Minister of Industry.

Wang Siao Yung, Minister of Interior.

Chu Kia Hua, Minister of Communications.

Tseng Zong Ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8 a.m. November 8:-

Kuo Hong Yu, Minister of Railways.

Ting Tsau Yu, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Wang Han Liang Clique) - dissolved

The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Wang Han Liang Clique), located in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group building, Small West Gate, which ceased functioning in the early part of October (Vide I.R. 14/10/32), has been formally dissolved. Chen Bei Teh (陳北德), a Standing Committee member of the defunct Federation, will handle all outstanding affairs.

Communist Propaganda

Acting on the authority of warrants of search and arrest issued at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police at 4.40 p.m. November 7, raided the editorial office of the Tong Ar Zuh Pao Dzo (東亞日報社), in Room No. 7, Zou Yang Kong (蘇陽公) Lodging House, No. 1, 3, Lane 274, Chekiang Road and arrested one named Tsang Ling (張林), native of Kwangtung, assistant editor of the newspaper. A search of the room failed to disclose anything of an incriminating nature. He will be brought before Court on November 8.

Case remanded sin die

JBR 11/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CP'ME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: ASSAULT ON P.S. Division. Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 1 cont.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

newspaper where he has been detained.

On November 8th, 1962 he will be brought before the First Shanghai Special District Court on a Writ of Detention when the Public Safety Bureau authorities state they will produce proof that he is a communist and a despatch warrant for him to be handed over.

Tsang Ling denies being a communist or that any communistic matter is published in the newspaper.

Officer S/C Spl. Br.

Al Barton
D. S. I.

A.R. 11/11

November 1, 1932.

Afternoon Translation

LABOUR

- Chang Kee-pei and Shao Kia-noon organize a Wharf Coolies Office to deal with various affairs; and that a Wharf Coolies Labour Union be formally inaugurated after the regulations have been promulgated by the authorities.
- (2) That the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Central People's Movement Committee be instructed to communicate with three representatives of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters to investigate the 2-8 system, and that concrete measures to this effect be devised by the Central Authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times publishes the following correspondence from Bingwo:

BRITISH SUBJECTS DETAINED AT BINGWO.

On the afternoon of October 30, a motor boat arrived at Bingwo. Two British subjects named "Mo-ting" (麻丁) and "Ma-tish" (馬聽) went ashore with guns and began to hunt in the fields. While doing so, they wounded in the neck a male and a female farmer working in the field. The farmers in the vicinity gathered and took the two Englishmen, together with their guns, to the Magistrate's Yamen. A hearing was opened at which the names and nationality of these two foreigners were ascertained. They are at present detained in a room of the officer in charge of the prison. A telegram has been sent to the provincial government requesting instructions.

Tung Ah Jih Pao: (東亞報), a mosquito paper:

DISTURBANCES CREATED BY KIANGWAN REFUGEES.

As the district of Kiangwan was seriously damaged during the January 28 Incident, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has decided to raise funds to relieve the refugees. As the Municipality is short of funds at present, the refugees began to fear that the Preparatory Committee of the Municipal Administration had detained the funds. For this reason, at 4 p.m. yesterday, over 300 refugees approached the Committee to demand relief funds. They destroyed everything in the premises and stated that they will create further disturbances on November 1.